Numb. [illegible]

THE South-Carolina Gazette.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1738.

LONDON.

THEY write from Vienna, That the Marriage of the King of the two Sicilies with the Princeſs Amelia, eldeſt Daughter to the King of Poland, had been carried on with the moſt ſurprizing Secrecy; that Affair having been brought upon the Tapis ever ſince the Arrival of Count Fuenclara, Ambaſſador there from the Court of Spain. He has received conſiderable Remittances from his Court, to defray the Expences of his Journey to Dreſden, where he intends to go the latter End of this Month. It's ſaid that the Value of the Preſents that his Excellency is to make to the Princeſs Royal, in the Name of their Catholick Majeſties and the King of the two Sicilies, amounts to more than 700,000 Florins. After this Ambaſſador ſhall have conducted the Royal Spouſe to the Kingdom of Naples, he will return hither, and continue to exerciſe the Functions of his Employment.

The Grand Duke of Tuſcany is actually inveſted with the Patent of Captain-Lieutenant General of the Imperial Armies, and in that Quality has diſpatch'd ſeveral Orders. The News that the Court of Ruſſia has accepted of the Mediation of France, jointly with that of the Maritime Powers, to negociate a Peace with the Ottoman Porte, has been received here with great Joy: However, nothing is neglected to put the Army in a Condition to act with Vigour, and early to open the Campaign.

The Court is exceedingly diverted with an Account of a Gaſcoignade made by the Baſhaw of Zwornick, who it ſeems wrote to General Marulli, Commandant of Belgrade, the following Letter, viz.

To the Commandant of the Imperial Forces in Belgrade.

'I ſend this to acquaint you, that I intend 'immediately to come before Belgrade with 'an Army of 30,000 of our victorious Troops 'in order to take Poſſeſſion of that Fortreſs, which 'has been unjuſtly forced out of the Hands of 'true Muſſelmans. I give you this Notice 'that you may be prepared to ſurrender the 'ſaid Place to me as ſoon as I ſhall ſummons you, and to give you Time to prepare 'your Capitulation, ſo that there may remain 'nothing to do than to ſign it. I hope you 'will ſo far harken to the Voice of Prudence 'as to make no Difficulty of regulating Matters in the amicable Manner I have preſcrib'd to you. I promiſe you on my Part 'to act reaſonably towards the Inhabitants, 'and to leave them as fully in the Enjoyment of their Rights, Priviledges and Prerogatives, as if they had continued ſo happy 'as to have been ever the Subjects of the 'High and Sublime Porte, the Glory and 'Proſperity of which may God encreaſe.' To which Rodomontade General Marulli made the following Anſwer; 'That he hoped, on his Part, that the Baſhaw would 'keep his Word in paying a Viſit to Belgrade; and that nothing ſhould be neglected 'to receive him in a ſuitable Manner.'

The Court of Vienna has not made the bullying Baſhaw of Zwornick more ridiculous, by publiſhing his rodomontading Letter to the Governor of Belgrade, than the Ruſſian Court has render'd eminent the Seraskier of Oczakow, now Priſoner at Petersburg. This laſt ſounds loudly the Praiſe of that Officer's diſtinguiſhing Talents, who, we are told, has, by a ſingular Addreſs and uncommon Affability, laid the beſt Foundation for a Peace between the Empreſs and the Porte. In ſhort, he has greatly leſſened the mutual Rumour which ſubſiſted between the two Empires, and gone great Lengths towards making them think favourably of each other. So that how great an Evil ſoever the Porte might think the Loſs of the Seraskier, yet the greateſt Good is likely to accrue from it: For notwithſtanding the Propoſitions ſent by his Secretary were not then hearkened to, by reaſon

of the Outrage of the Multitude, yet they are said to have made strong Impressions on the Ministry of the Porte.

Mr. *Timothy*,

HAVING observ'd that you had occasionally mentioned Inoculation in a late Paragraph of your Gazette, I thought it probable at this Juncture, that the Publick might pardon the Presumption of a little Essay upon the Subject, from one who has really spent some Attention on it; to how much Purpose is of Course submitted to every Reader; but the Writers Intention in the Publication, and his sincere Endeavour to abstract himself from all Opinion and Prejudice, and to be affected only by Truth, Reason and Evidence on this important Occasion, are Circumstances of real Satisfaction to himself and independant of the Reception his Attempt shall meet with from the Community.

And first I think it may not be improper to observe, that any Insinuations against the Persons who have had their Families inoculated, can neither be very genteel nor very charitable. However opposite the Conduct of different People may be in this Affair, I believe it will be readily admitted that Tenderness for their Families and a Concern for their Interest are Motives common to both.

If every Person that may be suppos'd liable to this Distemper, cou'd have a very probable Assurance of receiving by natural Infection a distinct benign *Pock*, there is little Doubt but Inoculation wou'd quickly be neglected, as it is certain that the Frequency and Fatality of the confluent Kind have been the principal Inducements to the *Practice* of it. The distinct Sort naturally taken has often been of such a mild Character, that it were impossible for Inoculation to have introduc'd it more favourably: And indeed when this is the Case, a temperate Regimen, good Attendance and very little *Physick* are all the Requisites; the principal Error here lying generally in doing rather too much, and multiplying the *Pocks* by an over-warm Assiduity of keeping them from the Heart, as the *Phrase* is: So that the only Danger in this gentlest Degree of the Disease may sometimes consist in an officious Attempt to cure it.

But as it is impossible to have any considerable Assurance of receiving the natural Infection in this favourable Measure, (tho' one may have better Reasons than another for such an Expectation) it is no Wonder if the natural Horror of Death, and a Desire to avoid the Trouble and Loathsomness of the severer Symptoms of this Disease, have concurr'd to dispose many to the Use of Inoculation. And indeed if we can prevail with ourselves to reflect with Freedom in this Case, we shall soon be oblig'd to admit that nothing but the real Success of this Method cou'd ever have continued it to this Time. The Novelty of seeking Security from a Distemper by rushing into the Embraces of it, cou'd naturally have very little Tendency to procure it a good Reception upon its first Appearance; the Persons who first ventur'd to exercise it, or become the Subjects of it, must have something like a Conviction of its extraordinary good Effects, before the one could be prevail'd on to risque his Character and Fortune in communicating, or the other his Health in receiving it, and it is impossible in the very Nature and Reason of Things, but that a few Miscarriages under it at first, must have restrain'd the Progress of it effectually. I am sensible indeed that among the Patrons of this Practice, some have been such Bigots to it, as to affirm that no one ever died by an artificial Infection, and that none had ever been mark'd or roughly handled by it; while others with more Ingenuity and more Prudence too, confess that it has sometimes, but rarely miscarried, and in a few Instances been pretty severe. In endeavouring to account for the Causes of such ill Events, it is certain that they omit no Pains to acquit the Practice it self, and generally charge the Fatalities to a natural Infection receiv'd before, or to the Patient's irregular Conduct during the Term of Preparation, or after Infusion had taken place. The Existence of the first of these Causes is more easily suggested than proved; but the Behaviour of a *Patient* being a Circumstance that is more capable of Demonstration, as often as this appears to have been very improper and unadvis'd, I cannot see how Inoculation can be accountable for the ill Consequences: For I believe it will readily be admitted by the strongest Asserters of this Practice, that such a Conduct might be instituted both before and after Insertion, as wou'd produce a very violent Pock, tho' it might be taken from a very mild one. But as this Paper is properly a Search after some particular Truths, and not a direct Impeachment of or Perswasive to any peculiar Conduct in the *Small-Pox*, I shall suppose that all who have died in this Disease by Inoculation have sunk under the actual Severity of the Distemper it introduc'd. The greatest Proportion of Miscarriages by Inoculation that I have ever hear'd or read of, was one in Thirty, when the natural Distemper by the same Calculation carried off one in Five. In

Boston

Boston 900 died out of 5000 that were naturally infected, and Six out of 300 that were inoculated. In other Places, and at other Times, it is affirm'd not to have fail'd once in many Hundred Inſtances; at which Time 'tis probable, that the natural Diſtemper muſt have been of a very mild Diſpoſition. By the Account of an accurate Phyſician in the North of *England*, the *Small-Pox* carried off in ſeveral Towns and Pariſhes there upon an Allegation 22 in 100: He obſerves indeed that at that Seaſon it raged with ſomething more than ordinary Vehemence. But by a pretty exact Calculation, it is affirm'd upon a Medium, to kill two in Thirteen, ſo that comparing the greateſt Mortality by Inoculation, to the ordinary Number of Deaths in the natural Way, the Difference is eaſily found.

The World learned and unlearned have been, as uſual, not a little divided about this Practice; and tho' this Difference in a great Meaſure ſtill ſubſiſts, 'tis pretty obſervable, that the phyſical Objections to it, are generally thought of leſs Force, than the moral Difficulties concerning it. The phyſical Conſiderations of the Subject having been the more immediate Objects of my Attention, I ſhall endeavour to preſent the Reader with them, in the ſame Manner they offer'd themſelves to my Reflection and Reading on this Occaſion: And this I can truly ſay I ſhould be glad to have ſeen effected by a much better Hand than my own; tho' after all that could be ſaid hypothetically upon the Subject on either Side, it is plain that all the unprejudic'd muſt be concluded as Facts and Evidence ſhould determine them at laſt.

[*To be continued.*]

CHARLES-TOWN, *June* 8.

On Thurſday laſt the General Aſſembly met near *Aſhley-River-Ferry*, and adjourn'd to the third Tueſday in *November* next.

Sixteen Indians came down to wait on his Honour the Preſident and the Aſſembly, one of them is a King of the *Chacktaws* with his Son, another a King of the *Chickeſaws* with his Son, and *Obebatchy* King of the *Upper-Creeks*, with ſome of the Chief Warriours of the three Nations.

The *Chacktaws* are a ſtrong and numerous Nation, who have heretofore always been kept by the French in their Intereſt, by endeavouring to inſpire them with a mean Opinion of the Engliſh, as if they had nothing but what they were forc'd to purchaſe from the French, and being inform'd of the contrary by our Traders, they came purpoſely to ſee and eſtabliſh a Communication and Alliance between them and us.

On Saturday morning, having deliver'd their Talk, they came to Town by Water, and at their Arrival were ſaluted with firing of the Guns of Broughton's Battery and Granville's Baſtion: They then went on board his Majeſty's Ship the Phœnix, Capt. Fanſhaw, where they were handſomely entertained; at their coming off and going aſhore, the Phœnix, the Roſe and the Seaford fired each eleven Guns, and having taken a View of the Fortifications, Council-Chamber and other publick Buildings, and viſited ſome of the principal Stores in Town, they returned in the Evening to *Aſhley Ferry*, where they are this Day to have the Talk accompanied with handſome Preſents from this Government.

Cuſtom-Houſe, *Charlestown*,

Entred inwards,

Ship Batchelor, John Rice from Cadiz.
Sloop Georgia, John Luſh from N. York
—— Speedwell, Richard Thompſon from Providence.

Entred out,

Ship Carolina Merchant, Wm. Potter for Topſham.
Sloop Charm. Betty, Tho. Croſthwaite for Providence.

Clear'd for Departure.

Sloop Nancy, Edw. Leightwood to Philadelphia.
Sloop Monimia, Th. Petry to Providence.
—— Elizabeth, Wm. Evans to ditto.
Sloop Sarah, Sam. Parſons to ditto

EXPORTED from this PLACE ſince *Nov.* 1, 1737.

Rice 31541 Barrels. Pitch 1505 l. Tarr 4484. Turpentine 720. Whereof 3522 Barrels of Rice to the Southward of *Cape Finiſterre*.

PRICES of the following GOODS.

Rice 4 l.	Flour *per C.* 6 l.
Pitch *per* Bar. 40 s.	Milkbread 42 l.
Tar per Bar. 32 s. 6 d.	Shipbread 5 l.
Turpentine 7 s. 6 d.	Middling bread 6 l. 10 s.
Corn per B. 17 s. 6 d.	White 9 l.

For *Cape Fear* and *Edenton* in *N-Carolina*,

THE Scooner *St Andrew* will ſail in 8 Days time For Freight or Paſſage agree with *James Trotter* on board the ſaid Scooner, lying at Elliot's Wharf.

On the 25th *May* laſt, two of the Sailors late on board the *London Frigate*, *John Pickett* Commander, appear'd before *Maurice Lewis* Eſq; Judge of his Majeſty's Court of Vice-Admiralty, and made Oath, That they were on board ſaid Veſſel from her firſt ſetting out from England to her Arrival in Africa, and from thence to her Arrival at *Charlestown* and that during that time no Perſons whatſoever were thrown over board, except about 14 Slaves, who died, as they believ'd, of Fevers and Fluxes, and that, to the beſt of their Knowledge, no Perſon on board ſaid Ship was taken ill of, or diſcovered any Symptoms of the Small pox during the Voyage, nor till after the Day of Sale of the Negroes

NB. The principal Depoſitions may be ſeen in the Records of the ſaid Court of Vice-Admiralty.

A compleat two Wheel CHAISE handſomely gilt, &c. alſo a fine large Chaiſe Horſe to be ſold by *Thomas Cooper.*

NB. He has alſo good Shipbread to ſell.